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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Honth.

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# Gresham and the Japanese Refugees.

Mr. JULIAN RALPH, the Shanghal correspondent of Harper's Weekly, has furnished with fresh grounds for amazement at Secretary GRESHAM'S impudence in assuming that the Japanese would accept him as a mediator between them and the Chinese. It appears that two Japanese students at anghai, who had sought the protection of the United States Consul, were accused by the Chinese authorities of being spies. Our Consul desired to shield the refugees, and telegraphed for leave to do so, but he was forced by peremptory orders from the Secretary of State to surrender them to their accusers, by whom they were subjected to atrocious tortures and put to death.

How does GRESHAM seek to palliate this shocking crime against humanity? First, by a shuffling effort to cast doubt upon the facts, and next, by a quibbling reference to the technical rules governing the right of offering asylum where civilized nations are concerned. When the rumor of the satanic tortures inflicted on the surrendered refugees reached Washington some time ago, the State Department maintained that it gould not possibly be true. Why, pray Because the Chinese Minister had assured the Secretary that examination by torture is unlawful in China. He might also have informed him that for Chinese officials to take bribes is contrary to law; and we presume that, in the one case as in the other, GRESHAM, in his grotesque ignorance of Chinese history, would have accepted the existence of a law as conclusive evidence that it is observed in practice.

In the face of Mr. RALPH's account of the devilish malignity with which the refugees were treated, the Secretary shifts his ground. and, no longer denying the fact, tries, by pleading the prescriptions of international law, to excuse himself for abandoning the luckless Japanese to their tormentors. Now, It is unquestionably true that, if China were recognized as a civilized country, our diplomatic or consular representatives would be bound to deliver to the legally constituted authorities refugees accused of crime, upon receiving assurances that they would be duly tried before a tribunal having jurisdiction of the alleged offence. For example, during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, Mr. WASHBURN, our Minister at Paris, was instructed to extend all kind offices consistent with international law to the Germans shut up in the French capital. If a German, however, who had sought an asylum at the American Legation, had been demanded by the French authorities on the charge that he was a spy, Mr. WASH-BURN must, in conformity to international law, have surrendered him. But mark the reason of the rule. It is based on the assumption that the dictates of humanity will not be set at naught by the delivery of alleged offenders to a civilized country, the courts of which are known to treat accused or convicted persons in a just, equitable, and humane way. In the case, however, where the power demanding such lized, it is plain that international law, superseding the natural promptings of humanity, does not apply. Cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa ler. The United States, in common with every other civilized power, have officially declined to recognize China as civilized, by refusing to permit American citizens accused of committing offences in China to be tried before Chinese tribunals, and by insisting that the mixed or consular courts shall have exclunive jurisdiction in such cases.

Had the Japanese youths, who vainly bought protection from our Consul, been the subjects of any European power temporarily unrepresented at Shanghai, Secretary GRESHAM would not have dared to turn them over to be subjected to the flendish torments which every man with even a schoolboy's knowledge about China knew would be inflicted on them. The only shadow of pretext for exposing Japanese to the infernal torture from which Europeans would have been shielded is the quibbling technicality that Japan would have expected the surrender of Chinese under analogous circumstances. But Japan is civilized, in fact, and the fact is on the point of obtaining universal acknowledgment from all civilized powers. Throughout the present war, the conduct of the Japanese forces not only toward civilians but toward their prisoners, has been exemplary to a degree that is amazing, when one considers the barbarities committed by their opponents. Taking cognizance of this and other proofs, England has already recognized by treaty the right of Japan to figure among civilized powers; a treaty to a like effect is about to be submitted to our Senate; all the great States of Continental Europe are ready to take the same course. There was, therefore, no moral justification, and only the merest shred of a technical excuse, for GRESHAM's surrender of the Japanese petitioners for American protection against the horrors of a Chinese torture chamber

We can assure the Government and people of Japan that in this shameful business it is Mr. JULIAN RALPH, and not Secretary GRESHAM, who represents the heart and conscience of the United States.

Youth and Education in Politics. The Literary Monthly, conducted by atudents of Columbia College, expresses satisfaction because college-bred men are becom ing more active in public life than they used to be; and it thus proceeds to justify its

Our graduate department this month shows quite plainly that there is at least one political duty which Columbia men do not refuse to perform, they are will-ing to run for office. The number of graduates of the Law School who figured in the recent election is rather surprising. It is an indication that Columbia haw men are prominent at the New York bar; but greater significance lies in the simple fact that an many candidates at one election were graduates of a professional school rather than mon who had rises into practice through office word."

it is certainly creditable to the law graduates of Columbia College that so many of his inability to demonstrate to what State If, after naturalization, any naturalized citithem were deemed fit for nomination to he belongs, and where his actual legal resi-public office; and those of them who were dence is; and that such terms as "The Man | foreign power, he deserves to be branded as

elected will be the better qualified for their places because of the general and professional training they received there.

From the time of the Revolution until now educated men, and especially lawyers, have always been numerous in Government of this State and the Union. Relatively they have beer at least as many during recent years as at any other period in the past; and at present, it is safe to say, they are more numerous, proportionately, than ever. The advancement of this country in sound and critical education has been more rapid during the last quarter of a century than at any previous time. The number of men possessing such an education is | now greater, comparatively, than ever before, both in general and as concerns the holders of public office, and particularly in legislative places. They are so many that only eminent ability can lift a man above

the high average of scholastic acquirement. The talk in some quarters, invariably Mugwump, about there having been a decline in cultivated intellectual ability and elevation of character in such places is baseless. In reality there has been a decided improvement all along the line, and it is especially conspicuous and indisputable at the present time. Never before were young men of education and deservedly high social reputation so generally and so actively interested in politics as they are now. During an excited political canvass the colleges are now stirred with enthusiastic interest in it to a degree never equalled in the past.

The old fogies need not despair of the republic. The young fellows will take care that no harm comes to it. Besides, they are not crowding out the gray heads. Did they not elect Monroy and Syrong, neither of whom is of the rising generation? They are still giving the old fellows some show.

### Mayor Havemeyer-Mayor Strong.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, the last Mayor of New York elected by the Republicans until the election of WILLIAM L. STRONG, was a member of the first Committee of Seventy. He was one of the original charter members, so to speak, and organizers of that committee in 1871, and a year later his political reward followed. He was elected Mayor, the Committee of Seventy furnishing the candidate and the Republicans the

WILLIAM I. STRONG WAS one of the charter members and organizers of the Committee of Seventy in September, 1894, as Mr. HAVEMEYER had been in September, 1871 and he, too, was afterward nominated for Mayor and elected to that office by the Republicans. Mr. HAVEMEYER was born in New York city in 1804, and when elected Mayor was in his 68th year. Mr. STRONG was born in Ohio ir. 1826, and when elected had seen seven weeks of his 89th year. Mr. HAVEMEYER was, and Mr. STRONG is, a plain and matter-of-fact man, candid, unemotional, unresponsive, prossic, and stubborn to the verge of obstinacy. One was, and the other is, a man of honorable character and respectable associations. Mr. HAVENEYER did not dissipate his substance in gratuities on the roadside to the needy or importunate. Mr. STRONG has kept no latch string hanging on the outside of the door of the Central National Bank.

These points of similarity in the two Mayors of New York, elected by the Republicans in thirty years, are worth considering, for the identity and attributes of a Republican, representing a minority party, are of far more importance than those of a Democratic Mayor, representing the majority party, and sustained, therefore, by a solid and homogeneous constituency, and not by a shifting and swaying combination of surprised Republicans, disgruntled Democrats, abandoned Mugwumps, dissatisfied radi cals, and miscellaneous malcontents.

Mr. HAVEMEYER was elected by the Republicans, but his general course in office was based upon the idea that he wasn't. surrender is one like China, which all civil- His chief appointments were either made ized powers have officially stigmatized as from the Seventy or from the small circle of his personal friends. The demand of the Seventy for places was so persistent as to become scandalous; and the Republican organization was generally ignored. Beset with difficulties, harassed by the importunities of office seekers, distressed by legal proceedings relating to the tenure or removal of certain Commissioners, and by the visible failure of his administration to fulfil the promises made of it, Mr. HAVEMEYER did not live out his term. Chosen in 1872 as a vigorous and consistent opponent of Tammany Hall, he saw with chagrin the overwhelming triumph of Tammany Hall at the polls in 1873. In 1874 he died, and there has not been a Republican Mayor of

New York since. Mr. STRONG becomes Mayor in January. Will he yield to the demands of his associates in the Committee of Seventy as that other Mayor, HAVEMEYER, elected by the Republicans, did? Or, will he stand up manfully to the obligations of partisanship and his own political convictions. give the 100,000, or more, Republicans the material fruits of their actual. though perhaps accidental, triumph? Will he fight the forces of opposition as an isolated individual, or as the representative of 100,000 Republican fellow citizens, backing and sustaining him?

These are interesting questions, but they cannot be answered until after January. Our own opinion is, that the experimental exploits of political amateurs have not been successful enough to warrant imitation in the City Hall at present, and that the visible lessons of experience are never wholly without profit to a man of sand and sense.

#### For the Rectification of the Bound aries of the Man from Nowhere.

We are able to announce on authority as strong as are the titles of the Hon. GAS AD-DICES of Nowhere to public respect, that he has prepared a memorial which will be presented to Congress as soon as that body reassembles. The substance of his petition is that, whereas he has an earnest desire to become a Senator in Congress and has already made large investments in Delaware for that purpose, the extent and diversification of his business industries and adventures have necessarily led him into many States and made his residences scattering and various; wherefore he prays the honorable body that it will pass a bill "for the Delimitation and Localization of Gas Approxis, commonly styled the Man from Nowhere, and for the Establishment of his come," added the Consul-General, "and I Boundaries and Legal Settlement, and for other Purposes." He represents that in his occupation as a Peripatetic Gasman or Pipe Line he is a means of communication between the several States, and therefore a proper subject of investigation and regulation under the luter State Commerce act. Moreover, he respectfully represents that he has been and is subjected to This is a thing that should be inquired into much ridicule and contemnt on account of at once. There can be no divided allegiance.

from Nowhere," "Everywhere ADDICES," 'The Lost Gas," "Where's the Leak,' &c., &c., have been applied to him to the petitioner's annoyance and scandal. Wherefore he prays that a bill for his relief and settlement may be passed; and that Congress will appoint three Commissioners to sdvise with Commissioners appointed by the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, and by the American Geographical Society, to take testimony as to the State, District, Territory, or Reservation to which said Gas Apprexs belongs, and to report the same on or before the fifteenth day of January next. The petitioner offers to pay all the expenses of the Commission, and in case it gives a decision establishing his right to a legal residence in Delaware, he will give a steam vacht to each of the Commissioners and erect a heroic bronze group, "Modesty, Probity, and Patriotism," at some point to be decided upon in the District of Columbia.

While it is impossible for us to have any sympathy with the present political ambitions of the Man from Nowhere, his pitiable position as a political hobo, a gazaboo from No Man's Land, must move every feeling heart. This utopianism of his is purely political, be it understood. As a candidate and would-be member of the Senate, GAS ADDICKS wishes to cease to hail from Nowhere and to settle in Delaware. For Senstorial purposes only he has a farm in Delaware as near Pennsylvania as he can get. He has residences, houses, manors, and demesnes in various parts, but his home and habitation, save, of course, for Senatorial purposes, are in Boston. A correspondent in Boston informs us that the Strolling Candidate declared that he was a resident of Massachusetts before he was elected a member of certain clubs there. On the roll of the Art Club of Philadelphia he appears as a resident of Boston. In the list of members of New York clubs published in 1893 occurs the following entry: "ADDICES, J. EDWARD, Bay State Gas Company, 120 Broadway. Law, Ha-Hk., Vand., N. Y. Y., E. Y., E. Y.,

But this Boston residence may be for club purposes only. Where is the real home of this vagrom man, as mobile and expansive as the substance that has inflated him? We shall be obliged to look to the Commission for the definite discovery of his proper abiding place. There can be no doubt the Commission will be appointed. The man from Nowhere wants a settlement. People are beginning to say that his meter is crooked. Already he is thinking of Oklahoma.

### Brother Platt and the Presbyterians.

We are surprised to see that Dr. PARK-HURST is unsparing in his denunciation of Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT as a wicked foe to municipal reform of the kind approved by the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Brother PLATT has been an attendant at that sanctuary exemplary in his punctuality, and diligent as a listener to the spiritual and reformatory teachings and admonitions of its pastor. He is a Presbyterian in his religious proclivities, and hence presumably of a severely religious cast of mind. His choosing the Madison Square Church as his particular place of worship in town, and his prominence as the occupant of one of the best pews, would seem to indicate that he was edified by the outgivings of pulpit. Not any of the veteran and ita stalwart Presbyterians sitting about him. the Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES, Mr. JOHN CROSBY BROWN, and Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, for instance, have been more punctual in their attendance on the sanctuary, more earnest in their devotions. or apparently better satisfied with the spiritual food offered them by the pastor than Brother PLATT, now scored as an abandoned political sinner by Dr. PARKHURST.

The Presbyterians are usually noted for the fidelity with which they stand up for each other. Why, then, is this exception made in the case of Brother PLATT, so loval in his Fresbyterianism? If they think him not labor with him, in accordance with the command of Scripture, and seek to convert him from the error of his ways, instead of condemning him so mercilessly to exclusion from the fold under the law of predestina-

There was a time in Vermont when Democrats were excluded from churches as the deprayed minions of Satan: but now in the days of Republican triumph is it advisable here in New York to turn away the Republican Presbyterian Boss, and deprive him of the means of grace as an atrocious sinner? Such a course may result in driving Brother PLATT over to the Episcopalians as a religious associate of his political allies, Governor Monton and Mayor Strong. The general Presbyterian drift in that direction is already so powerful that we should be sur prised to see it accelerated by casting in so conspicuous a Presbyterian as Brother

#### No Divided Allegiance-Let Due Inquiry Be Made.

We desire that there shall be no injustice to the many Russian-Jewish residents of this city who have recently visited the Russian Consulate to swear allegiance to the new Czar. The Jewish Messenger gives an explanation of their purpose in doing so. It appears that it is "on the score of necessity" that they take here the oath of loyalty to the person and Government of Nicholas II. Our contemporary says that these Jewish residents of New York "have families or property in the old country liable to

trouble if they renounce their nationality." Before our contemporary got the news from the Russian Consulate, it had supposed that not a Russian Jew in New York would be found anxious to renew his allegiance to tyranny:" and it is surprised at the facts which it has learned.

Now, any foreign-born person living here. of any race or faith, may lawfully retain his allegiance to the Government of his native country; but he cannot take the first step toward becoming an American citizen until he throws it off.

The correspondent whose letter on this subject we recently printed, Mrs. B. MAC-GAHAN, told of her asking Consul-General OLAROVSKY what advantage these people would gain by taking the oath of allegiance Hisreply was that they could gain no advantage whatever, and that only Russian subjects in the Government's service were required to take the oath: "yet still the am notified to expect some four or five thousand Jews here to take the oath of al-

legiance this week." A point of very great importance to the American Government is brought to notice by Mrs. MACGAHAN's suggestion that some of these men have taken out or have applied for their papers of American citizenship.

a traitor to the United States. If he cannot be convicted of treason under the constitutional provision that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," he can certainly be deprived of his American citizenship, according to law. He has broken the solemn oath which he took when he was permitted to become a citizen. He has been guilty of perjury in its most dangerous form. He has been false to the true allegiance which he had sworn. He has shown himself capable of committing the overt act of treason if the opportunity were offered. He can never be a trustworthy American citizen. If naturalized, he ought to be arrested and brought before a Federal court; and if he has but got his first papers of naturalization, or has made application for them, he should, at the least, be debarred from ever obtaining his full papers. The infamous crime of which such a man is guilty should meet its full penalty; and no guilty man should be permitted to escape.

The matter is too serious for triffing. In it are involved the safety of the United States Government and the honor of American citizenship.

We must believe that the perjurers have been few; but, in any event, we trust that every one of them will be discovered and punished. Our naturalized citizens of the Russian immigration have won praise, many a time, for the warmth of their patriotism, and for devotion to the Constitu-

tion under which they obtain protection. As a thing of course, we uphold the right of any man who comes to the United States, from whatever country he may come, to retain his allegiance to the Government under which he was born; yet he must remember that he can do this only so long as he refrains from procuring naturalization papers, or from applying for them. There are living among us foreigners from every country of Europe who do not desire to become American citizens; yet they possess, under our laws, the privilege of protection for their person, their property, and their business,

But no man can be at once a subject of any foreign Government and a citizen of the United States. Any American citizen who, while holding his papers of citizenship, or who, after "declaring his intentions," swears allegiance to any foreign ruler, is false to the United States.

### Let due inquiry be made.

#### Speed for Man. We advise everybody to go and see the

bicycle races of this week, especially if they have never mounted bicycles or have neve seen them race. There will be a thrilling revelation to such people when they witness for the first time what might be called a flight of tried and trained wheelmen whirling around the track at a rate of speed of which the ambition of old day athletes slept in peaceful ignorance. If a prophetic genius of thirty years ago had ventured the opinion that this generation would enjoy the use of a machine which man's own physical strength could drive thirty miles an hour or faster even, his incredulous hearer would have been likely to whisper "steam." Yet we have to-day such a machine, not only established in the favor of thousands of young men given naturally to activity, but rapidly capturing the respect and the fancy of people of all sexes, sizes, and pursuits, to whom the hitherto known forms of exercise have been difficult or im possible. The bicycle has created a sentiment for itself and for the outdoor customs it leads to, which amount to a gennine cult. The generic name of "wheelman" describes a wheelman indeed, in spirit and in habit both.

A tremendous amount of enthusiasm and an immense spread of some common and intense interest must necessarily be behind the collection from all parts of the country of hundreds of amateurs now in New York, brought to this tournament by the thirst for fame, not fortune. Even on the circular track used the speed is bewildering to an ined observer, and the competition of the riders is as fierce and exciting as though the course was ideal. It is worth while to have a look at this competition, if merely to get a faint idea of the extraordinary and, we are inclined to believe, permanent use of the bicycle.

This morning's chapter of the anti-inome tax argument of the late WILLIAM O. BARTLETT calls attention to some erroneous notions as to the origin of the constitu tional provision that direct taxes shall be proportioned to population. It has sometimes been argued that the provision grew out of the institution of slavery, and that slavery having ceased, the law should cease also. Mr. BARTLETT shows that even under the old confederation the apportionment of taxation to numbers superseded the apportionment of taxation to the value of land: and that the amendment to the articles of confederation was reënacted in the Federal Convention because it was deemed the most equitable rule for apportioning taxes.

Mr. BARTLETT then points out the terrible injustice of the income tax to the State of New York. While our comparative representation in Congress has been reduced by the increase given to the Southern States. the burden of the income tax falls like a punishment for patriotism upon New York. and the rebel States pay nothing. And that this odious tax concerns the whole people alike is indicated in these eloquent wogis:

"This matter concerns the poor as well as the rich. If the rights of property can be invaded with impuni ty, and in defiance of constitutional law, the freedom of the citizen will not long remain secure. Rights of property and rights of person are inseparable; they exist or perish together. A slave who does not own himself, cannot own any property. And just in proportion as a Government renders Insecure the fruits of a man's labor, whereby he maintains his life and his independence, it reduces him toward the condition of a slave. Whenever the Constitution fails to prove an impenetrable abield to all those rights of property over which it extends, it will cease forever to yield protection to liberty.

We notice with some interest that the love poetry of the day seems to be receding toward the primitive. There's too much passion and too much frankness about it. For in-stance, we find in the columns of that truly decorous paper, the Syrdcuse Courier, the song of a young man separated from her, and protesting in her absence:

"Here, through my pain, I feel the rain Of kisses on my face."

Now, this may be less objectionable than the verage of such ditties: but we say that to rain kisses is going too fur; and the man who is kissed, and goes and tells of it, even in verse, ought never to be kissed again.

Although the war in the Orient has caused the strengthening of our Asiatic squadron until six vessels are now there and two on the way thither, yet there is plenty of force available to shield Nicaragua from any sudden blow that might be dealt in European interests.

We have now at Biuefields the crack cruiser Columbia, with the Marbirhead hard by, at Mingston, and her mate, the Montgomery, at Mobile. In New York harbor, ready for service at short notice, are the big armored cruiser York, more than a match for the Blake, with the San Francisco, the Cincinnati, and the gunboat Castine. At Norfolk are the Atlanta and the Raleigh. It would be possible to get ready in a short time the Minneapolis, our fastest cruiser, while the torpedo cruiser Vesuvius and torpedo

boats Cushing and Stiletto are available. Such an arrangement, too, would leave home reserve in the battle ships Maine and Texas and the monitor Miantonomob, none of them now in commission, besides the smaller craft Dolphin and Bancroft. But, with a supe rior force already in Caribbean waters, it would only be needful to send other vessels there in case of a British move that called for them. The Mohawk, the British ship nearest Bluefields, is a gunboat of our Yorktown class, and of not one-fourth the Columbia's displacement. It would be a short matter to get half a dozen of our vessels ready to go south. In any case there is likely to be Gulf cruising for the North Atlantic squadron tals winter.

If THOMAS C. PLATT likes a party fight, the prospect is that he will be gratified. Bufulo Concier. And if the Committee of 70 and the Rev. Dr. PARKHURET love a fight, won't they be gratified. too? It isn't going to be a one-sided entertainment by any means. The Democrats will just ook on with sympathy, and see fair play.

We learn from our Texas contemporary. the Dallas News, that the Governor of the Lone Star State met the Governor of the Sunflower State in that town a few days ago. When Gov ernor Hood of Texas saw Governor LEWELLING of Kansas, he exclaimed, "By gatlins!" And as soon as Governor Lewatting received this whole-sculed welcome, he shouted, "By thun-

It does not seem necessary that we should take the trouble to say that both of these Governors are Populists. Houo is as much of a Populist as LEWELLING, though disguised as a

Both the gatlins Governor of Texas and the thunder Governor of Kansas will be out of office n a month. It can be known by their saluta tions when they met in the corridor of the Grand Windsor Hotel at Dallas that they were both sojers in the war, and that the war is over.

### PROFOUND AND IMPORTANT.

#### A Competition of Philosophers. To the Epiron or The Sus-Sie: Would you kindly

favor me with an answer to the following questions which may interest a large circle of your readers:

I. Who is regarded by those most competent to
judge as the greatest philosopher of the sineteenth
century? Does Mr. Herbert Spencer belong to that
category, or is Sir William Hamilton considered his

Il. Is the evolution philosophy as propo-Spencer in his monumental works a thing that has any hopes of being adopted as a proved hypothesis by the actentists and philosophers of the future?

Or is (as has been repeatedly asserted) the star of Herbert Spencer sinking below the horizon?

III. How does the Hon. Grover Cleveland rank as a philosopher?

### hilosopher ? Kutzrows, Pa., Nov. 28,

I. While comparison of the intangible achieve ents of the human mind is scarcely a subject for profitable speculation, yet if any one insists on grading the century's thinkers, of all classes, Mr. Spencer should, we suppose, be put at the head. What the great intellectual power and learning of Sir William Hamilton might have produced if he had been enabled to look upon the enormous field of science spread before Mr. Spencer's eyes, and if the atmosphere of his day had been less saturated with metaphysics, it is of course idle to consider; but Spencer represents a broader and more valuable result than Hamilton; broader, indeed, speaking roundly, than any other genius of his epoch.

II. Mr. Spencer neither conceived the idea of evolution nor of either of the two great principles alleged by two differing schools of conclusion to be concerned in its progress. He is a convinced believer in one of them, and time may prove him wrong therein, and vindicate his antagonist, Weissman. It is as far beyond us as it is beyond other people, to predict with cer-tainty the estimate of Mr. Spencer's achievements to be revealed to philosophers by the future. All the same, whether he has on all points presented the truth, or by his faculty for perfect statement, served only to clarify error, he has gathered together from all sources a mass of knowledge so immense, and marshalled its elements into so orderly, homogeneous, and enlightening relations, that it seems as though the broad lines of his doctrine must be permanent, even, if eventually, some details of it have to be replaced by others. Rising or falling, his sun will never set.

III. Mr. Cleveland's rank in philosophy's domain is evidently too problematical to be fixed at present. We feel, however, that as a monument of that great gift to mankind termed the intellect, he will never rank so high as Mr. Spencer.

### True History Upheld.

"Faten 'em all." is the correct end of that story, en. Porter. Strange that so good a story teller as en. Borace Porter left his memory so far behind at the Parkburst dinner as to tell his hearers that the dying Napoleon, when urged by his confessor to for-give his enemies, replied, "I have not any; I have killed them all." The true old story, as anybody at all could have told him, is that when a dying cannibal of Feejee, who had been converted, was we reply, "Haven't any: eaten 'em all:" As Gen. Porter's ries float around among the misguided youth of the city, we make this correction

### Strengthening the Strongest.

From the Utica Morning Herald. The entire Southern Associated Press has served notice on the Western Associated Press severing rela-tions with it. At the same time it executes a contract with the United Press. This greatly strengthens and enlarges the field of the United Press, with which the New York State association, embracing the leading

### Squantum Buf.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, hearing was given in the Aldermanic Chamb this afternoon by the joint special committee of the City Council on the annexation of Equantum to the city of Boston.

The Telegrapher's Fate. From the Buffalo Courter.

Wiggs Poor Rusher! He received many a telegran Wiggs was alive, which was alive, worked his akeleton up at Wiggs Nothing, only they wired his akeleton up at the medical college this morning.

The Maine Test of All-eround Ability. Prom the Lewiston Evening Journal.

Washington county can tell almost as good a potate
tory as Aroustnok.

#### What's the Matter! Good Doctor Thurber, tell us

What alls the President lins he got electionitis Or is his ankle bent? Why stays he so at Woodley !

Why doesn't he come out? Is he suffering with Measura. Or has he got the gout? Bay, is it Wilsonasis? r, since the recent blant,

Has his case of Tariffmentia O'erturned his bead at last Perhaps it's Lettereals; Or to it Message lich:

Or a touch of Partyphobia.

That gives his rage the twint Or is it Bondomania, Which no one understands? Or Congressional schools: Which breaks out on his hands?

Or Elephantiasis. Developed in his I? Or a case of Turned-downitis. Which makes his fever high?

Or is it simple ayingtoms Of general atrophy It may be Mugwumposts.

Or merely Mulligrubs?

Or is it Incomutants.

Say, is it Groveramorbo

Gond Dortor Thurber, tell us. We cannot endure this The nation chirate for knowledge of his distinction. BELMAR'S SINNERS STARTLED.

Beacon Adams's Novel Scheme to Increase Interest in the Methodist Revival. BELMAR, N. J., Nov. 20.-Deacon Daniel Adams, who lives in a neat cottage in Ninth avenue, and who in his secular moments is engaged in building other next cottages along the coast, became convinced that the spiritual results of the revival meeting at the Beimar Methodist Church were altogether too meagre. When the meeting had been going on for nearly a fortnight only half a dozen tinners had be

> refused to come forward for prayers. Descon Adams and his paster were discouraged. The few faithful furnished all revival impulses. Deacon Adams went home one night in deep thought. The meeting had been large. o many people never attended a revival since the day the Belmar Methodists first pitched heir tent, literally, on a vacant lot near the sea. But the fervent preaching failed to move the nasses. The Deacon sat up later than is usual with Belmar builders. A light was seen in his sitting room until past midnight. He went to his little desk, took out some sheets of blue print and his carpenter's pencil, and, like Abou Ben Adham's angel, wrote far into the night. When he consed he had a list of all the sinners he could think of between midnight and the morning star.

the Rev. S. N. Nichols, had labored without

ceasing. Four or five other brethren and i

dozen sisters had worked faithfully and real-

ously, and yet the numerous sinners of Belmar

Ben Adham's angel, wrote far into the hightWhen he ceased he had a list of all the sinners
he could think of between midnight and the
morning star.

Long before the sun rose out of the sea Deacon
Adams was abed, sleeping the sleep of the just,
with a list of eighty-seven sinners, male and female, under his pillow. The next day Deacon
Adams went about his secular, duties with
bounding heart. That night he was at his accustomed place in the "amen corner" of the
church. Brother Nichols preached a vigorous
sermon, and a lone mourner went to the altar.
Deacon Adams observed that the interest was
in no wise augmented. Before the pastor had
announced the closing hymn the Deacon got up.
In a firm and fearless tone he said:

"Brethren and sisters. I have been noticing
that for some reason the interest in this revival meeting is less than usual. Now, there is a
reason for this, and it is the duty of us Christian
people to find out that reason and overcome it.
It has occurred to me that Brother Nichols
could preach with more effect if he knew just
where to direct his discourses. A soldier who
fires without aim is not very likely to hit anybody. Now, I have taken the pains to select out
of those who regularly attend this church a list
of the unsaved, unregenerate sinners, and by
the grace of God they shall be sinned at until
they are brought safely into the fold."

To the amasement of everybody, Deacon Adams then read his entire list of eighty-seven
sinners, most of whom were present. Two or
three young couples and one sectate old gentleman indignantly left the church. Others
blushed to the roots of their hair as the Deacon
read their names. Many of the sinners listed
were the leading citizens of the town. One is a
schoolmaster, another a doctor, another sells
beer at a drug store during the summer. A
pretty girl's name followed that of a drunkard.
Some of the victims is unded and others frowned.
There was more interest manifested in that
meeting than in any since the beginning of the
revival.

For several days the new scheme has been the talk of the town. At first be was roundly, scored. Now some of the Beimar anners are thanking him for having brought about their

### OUR STUPID CUSTOMS RULES. The Annoyance of the Majentic's Passengers

Rrings Out a Gentle British Brag. By 8 o'clock yesterday morning a number of ssengers who arrived on the Majestic late on Wednesday afternoon had assembled at the pier to have the customs inspectors pass their baggage, which had not been inspected at sundown on Wednesday. Owing to the late arrival of the steamer and the fact that Agent Kersey had not procured a night permit from

the Custom House, only about one-third of the baggage of the cabin passengers was passed on Wednesday. Mr. Kersey reached the pler yesterday about 10 o'clock and found that nearly all the baggage had by that time been inspected and claimed. The immediate cause of the trouble on Wednesday was an unexpected delay in getting the Majestic from Fire Island up to her dock. Mr. Kersey calculated that there would be plenty of time to get the baggage through before sunset.

and therefore did not apply for a night permit. He did not count, however, on the violence of the wind and the lowness of the tide. The Mathe wind and the lowness of the tide. The Ma-jestic did not leave Quarantine for two hours after passing the lightship, and the wind caused a further delay in warping her into her dock. The error in Mr. Kersey's reckoning caused the passengers a great deal of inconvenience and prevented some from reaching home for Thanks-giving. Mr. Kersey, when he left the pier yes-terday, had received no reply to his telegram to Secretary Carlisle protesting against the action of the inspectors.

of the inspectors.

One of the White Star officials said that in his opinion the inspectors might have strained a point under the circumstances to save the passengers inconvenience. opinion the inspectors might have strained a point under the circumstances to save the passengers inconvenience.

"There were thirty inspectors here," he said, "and they could have finished up the work in another half hour. I suppose we can hardly blame them for obeying the rules, but the rule itself seems a very arbitrary one. One passenger, who is a well-known merchant, had only two steamer trunks and he wanted to catch a train to his home. The Captain himself went with him to the customs official and the merchant gave his word that there was nothing contraband in his luggage. The inspector would not pass it, however, and the merchant had to stay in New York over night.

"Uncle Sam is behind England in this matter. Over there baggage is inspected at any hour at which the steamer may arrive, and there is no extra charge for it. In England the people are not the servants of the Government, but the Government is the servant of the people."

The Majestic's fright still remains on board, as yesterday was a holiday and she could not be entered at the Custom House.

### NO SUNDAY CONCERTS THERE.

#### Bridgeport's Sayor Puts Down Ris Poo Hard and Has Law to Back Him.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 29.-W. B. Bostwick, Bridgeport's Mayor, doesn't believe in Sunday entertainments, and intends to prevent the Sousa band concert advertised for next Sunday evening at the Park City Theatre. The Mayor wants it understood that he is not discriming ting, and that he would proceed against any other organization just as vigorously. He

other organization just as vigorously. He is backed up by plenty of law. The Revised Statutes say that "every person who shall be present at any concert of music, dancing, or other diversion on Sunday evening shall be nined \$4." Those who give the entertainment may be fined \$100.

Was complaint made to you concerning this concert? "Muyor Bostwick was asked.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I would have stopped it even if no complaint had been made. By my orders the Captain of Police notified the manager of the Park City Theatre that the soncert could not be given, as it was in violation of the law. I am not prepared to say whether I will arrest everybody I find there if the concert is given, but the law will be enforced,"

### Services at Blind Jenny's.

There are few persons in the neighborhood Lewis and Fourth streets who have not heard of Blind Jenny," who lives in a rear tenement on Lewis street. She lost the sight of both eyes when she was 12 years old. She is about 30 now and is supported partly by her relatives and partly by church funds. She is a member

and partly by church funds. She is a member of Hope Chapel and for years has been the medium through which relief ruched the very poorest people in a very poor district.

These poor folks tell Jenny their needs, and charitable persons send provisions, which are distributed according to her directions. Every Thanksgiving Day there is a general distribution and a short religious service in Jenny's shabby little unearpeted room.

Yesterday a number of children brought meat, bread, turnips, tea and sugar, polators, and other articles, and assembled in Jenny's room, where a short religious service was conducted by the Rey, John B. Bevine, Jeany offered prayer and then designated the people to whom the gifts were to be sent.

## Two Rusaways and Smash-ups in Jersey

George Rader and his sister of 507 Fairmont avenue, Jersey City, went driving on the boulevard yesterday afternoon. A bicycle rider frightened the horse, and it ran away. Rader was thrown out and severely out on the Rader was thrown out and severely out on the head. The buggy was wreeked. Rader was not hurt. A feath attached to a conch driven by Thomas Scott ran away on Wednesday night on the boulevard. Scott was thrown from his scat and seriously injured. The sonce seems against one of the iron pillars of the Pennayl, vania Railroad bridge and was wrested. The horses broke away again, but soon became exhausted and were callegit.

### A Bluncr to Bishop McFoul.

The Right Rev. James Augustin McFaul, D. D., the new Bishop of Trenton, was a member of the class of '73 of St. Francis Navier's College. His old classmatce and their associates in the College Attumb Association will rive him a dinage of congratulation at the Hotel Savey on Monday systems, Dec. 3. Archbishop Corregan has been invited to attend. INSISTS ON THEIR BAD NOSES.

# A Further Word from the California Critte of New York Feminine Beauty,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. I hope To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I hope Miss (or Mrs.) Kate Masterson's defence of the fashionable women of New York will bring her the reward it deserves: possibly the next time she is sent to interview them she will not be kept standing in the hall. But, gallant as her lefence is to say nothing of some ten or fifteen others who have taken up the cudgels-I am not to be driven from my position. I maintain that no woman can be beautiful without a shapely nose, and this the New York beauty is conspicuously without. No one of the women she mentions has a perfect nose, nor had any of those I described to my previous letter. And in that letter I will take occasion to say, I alluded only to women of preëminent social rank. There may have been housemaids at the Horse Show upon the occasion of my visit there, but as this particular evening was alluded to next morning as most representative of the week I hardly think there were. At all events, I did not see them,

most representative of the week I hardiy think there were. At all events, I did not see them, and confined my attention to familiar faces. As to the opinions of the two men brought up as reserve guns.—Mark Twain is the most adorable fletionist we have, and the Englishman was probably (like Conan Doyle) moved with a laudable desire to make himself agreeable.

In regard to my own State women, it seems hardly necessary to assert to any other than this cager defender of the social reservation that they are not "Western," despite guography. It is "the West and California." Owing to the youth and cosmopolitan character of the State there is no peculiarity of speech, accentuation, or manner to be heard or seen within its confines. You do not strike the familiar "burr" until you reach Omaha. Intelligent tourists have remarked this so often that it seems trite to mention it here. Mrs. Le Moyne, herself an elocutionist of the first rank, once stated that the best English freest of all provincialisms and geographical modifications, was that of Californians. And the same may be said of their gart. There is not a first-class tailor nor a notably good dreasmaker in San Francisco for the reason that all the smart women get their entire wardrobes from New York or Paris.

It is evident that Miss Masterson has never been to California, nor read of it, nor met any one who has visited there. This is not a case where ignorance is blins. Still, mirth is healthy.

### SUNBEAMS.

—Naval officers have various devices for getting their mail when cruising. Some when in European waters have all matter sent to the care of an agent at London. A few make out a tentative itinerary for the convenience of their correspondents, but there are too many elements of uncertainty about this for it to be entirely safe. The best rule for the correspondent when in doubt is to address his man at the Navy Department, Washington.

chrysanthemum season is over, for in spite of the fancy prices asked for these flowers they do not yield fancy prices asked for these flowers they do not yield so sure an income as roses and pinks. One reason is that flowers for cutting, in order to be large must be reduced to two or three on a plant. Counting the year's struggle to perfect them and all, a quarter apiece for a couple of blossoms is a moderate price. The ficrists refer to the flowers as "mums."

The florists refer to the flowers as "mums."

Those outrageously ugly picture frames and other articles made from precious ores and minerals in a crude stage have begun to appear among the pink of the dealers in antiques. They are exhibited, with characteristic impartiality, along with really beautiful and valuable things. The taste for articles of the sort dates back to a time when great strikes were still common in the West. A few men still wear small nuggets of gold for scarfpins or chain ornaments.

One reason why little mahogany furniture made more than a century ago is found in New York is that mabogany was little used here for furniture, save in tea tables and other small pieces, prior to 1770. Maple

tea tables and other small pieces, prior to 1770. Maple was very usual in furniture before the Revolution, and old pleces made of that wood are still occasion-ally found. Elaborately carved bedsteads of maple

are noticeably ample in length and breadth.

—The electric search light on the tower of the new
Twenty-third Regiment armory, in Brooklyn, has been
turned on every night during the big fair. Receme on a clear evening to be a brush of rays about half a mile long, with a fairly definite termination. On hazy nights the brush is shorter. Thrown against low clouds it makes a round patch of light only four or five degrees across, and suggests the moon struggling through vapor. The most beautiful effect is gained when it is aimed straight overhead, for then the flag, which is never hauled down, fairly blasses out of the darkness, and as the wind ripples it from pole to end it seems to flow across the blackness of the sky like a brook of molten metal.

—"There is a mystery in the profits of middlemen." said a householder. "I had been paying from 60 to 50 a clear evening to be a brush of rays about half a

said a householder. "I had been paying from 40 to 50 cents a peck for sweet potatoes from my suburban cents a peck for sweet potatoes from my suburban grocer when I accidentally learned that they were selling at 50 cents a barrel in southern Virginia. By way of experiment I ordered a barrel. Here is what they cost me: Potatoes at steamboat wharf in Vir-ginia, 50 cents; barrel, 20 cents; freight by boat and rail, \$1.64; cartage to my house, 25 cents; total, \$2.59. ## Sty grocer would have charged me at retail from \$4.80 to \$6 a barrel for sweet potatoes not so good as those I thus imported, and I have noticed that his sweet potatoes often rotted on my hands, while these hands in perfect condition."

—United States Consul Mesker of Bradford, Eng-land, reports that American grapes are not well re-ceived in Great Britain, because those able to indulge in the luxury of such fruit are accustomed to native greenhouse grapes. Mr. Meeker believes, however, that many American fruits could be successfully exported to Great Britain if due regard were paid at the time of picking to the time that must clapse before such fruit could be placed upon the market. He toit well in England. One thing that operates against the sale of American fruit in the interior of the British isles is the exfirtionate freight charges of the railways. Mr. Mecker knows a Bradford fruit

#### lealer who has sold pineapples at \$5 each. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Alexandre Dumas has been asked to send his bust to terlin, to be placed in the forer of the Residens

Theater, and has promised to do se.

"Jeanle Deans," by Hamish McCunn, a Scotch grandopera with a thoroughly Scotch libretto by a Scotch
composer, has just been given at Edinburgh with great success.
Sir William Robinson, Governor of Western Ausralia, has given birth to a grand opera, called " Pred

atoros." which when produced recently at Melbourne was received with enthusiasm Countess Festetics de Tolna, who was Miss Haggin of California, has just passed the examination for a mas-ter's certificate, in France, which enables her to com-

mand her own steam yacht, the Tolna.

A bread and butter tree from the French settlement on the Gaboon was recently sent to a professor at Nancy to analyze. The tree yields a futty substance called cay-cay, resembling butter, and a grain containing 85 per cent, of fatty matter, from which very nourishing bread is made. The tree is an Irvingia. Sir Arthur Sullivan has finished all the music for the new version of the "Contrabandista," which will be almost a new opera, as only five numbers of the original version are retained, while the second act, words

and music, is entirely new. Sir Arthur is now at work on the incidental music for Hanry Irving's production of "King Arthur" at the Lyceum. Among the plays to be brought out at the Comédie Française this winter are "Grosse Fortune," a comedy by Henri Meithse, who, with Halevy, wrote "Frou Fron" and the long series of operas bouffee beginning with the "Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Helene."
"Le Pardon," by Jules Lemaître, and a revival of

L'ami des Femmes" by Aléxandre Dumas In the department of Cantul, France, among the eturn to the manners of primitive man. M. Gravelie. a painter, has acquired a large tract of land, on will the five married couples will settle who will live in the caverns and raise a few animals and simple crops for their food and clothing. He claims that one hectars (two acres and a half; should supply all the needs of a

single individual,
London and the midland counties are to be con nected by a new trunk line. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnablee Ballway, after fighting for years against the opposition of the Great Northern and the Midland roads, has at last obtained permission to pulled the ninety-two miles of track that will content

its system with the London metropolitan road. Its line will run from Sheffield through Nottingham. Leicester, and Bugby. Copenhagen's new port, which was tately declared free, bas a depth of thirty feet, admitting the largest ressels. There is no bar and no perceptible tide While the sound, south of the city, is shallow, there is plenty of deep water in the approaches from its north. Copenhagen is as free from ice as any Palite port, and can always be reached when the Kultigar is clear. In the fast ten years it has been completely its bound only 148 days for salting vessels and 51 days

Maguy's restaurant, in the Quartier Latin favores for the formightly interary dinners held there in the fifties has been forced to close by the competition of the brasseries. The dinners were started by the zero the raricaturist, and beinte Beuve, the critic, with tention of bringing togother orders and action to the artists soon dropped out. Hernan, Table Tourist nick, Charles slame, the art critics bandry, who is re-rained the Grand Uppers, all belonged to the critical club. So did George band, in the days when she north man's slatter, and later Gambetta and Castolar.